THE COURTS.

An Interesting Decision in the Kinzey Divorce Suit.

MOTION FOR ALIMONY DENIED.

Official Revellings in Uptown Fashionable Flats.

CHOOSING BETWEEN TWO EVILS.

The Financial Difficulties of Rapid Transit.

The almost threadbare story of the Kinzey divorce suit was again recited to Judge J. F. Daiy recently in the Special term of the Court of Common Pleas on a motion by Mrs. Kiuzey for alimony and counsel fee. that she was married to Mr. Kinzey February 21 1871, and that prior to that she had been married to Willard Ide May 27, 1857; that her first busband be came dissipated, and in May or June, 1859, he failed to come home as usual, and from that time to the present she has never neard from him; that at the of her second marriage she mentioned circumstance of her first marriage; that Mr. Kinzey said he was perfectly willing to marry ber, notwithstanding that she said she would consult a lawyer first, and, having done so, informed that she was free to marry, that it would be saler to get a divorce; that the plaintiff said he thought this foolish, and to satisfy im she consented to marry him, having first conversed with her lawyer, who informed her that the referee had found that she was entitled to a divorce; that she gave the papers when she obtained themtometime after their marriage—to her husband, who still retains them; that after several quarrels be finally oft her in August, 1876, and now claims that she is not his legal wite. She states further that he paid her January, 1877, when the payments ceased; that he refuses to give up her privato effects, that he owes her money, and that she has nothing but her personal effects. Other supporting affidavits are made. Mr. Kinzey, in his opposing affidavit, states that he separated from her because he discovered that what he supposed was an absolute divorce was merely a separation, and that even this was not obtained until after their marriage. He also charges her with divers acts of adultery; says she was abusive and frequently became intoxicated; that he became convinced by reliable information that her first husband was living, and that she knew it when she married him and, in fact, had admitted it to him. Other allegations are made denying the statements in the wife's affidavits, and attached to the papers are sumereus affidavits as to Mr. Kinzey's reputation for veracity. The complaint was also demarred to on the ground that it did not state that the marriage of the defendant with Willard Ide was in force at the time of the marriage between the parties. Judge Daly sustains the demurrer, but denies the motion for almony, He says:—"Although defendant positively swears that the had no knowledge of the whereabouts of her first husband and had not heard of or from him for some nine years prior to her marriage with plaintif, yet it appears from another circumstance stated in her affidavit that the could not have believed him to be dead. That circumstance is the institution by her of a suit for divorce from him at the time she contemplated her marriage with plaintiff, which divorce, as she says, she believed finally procured for her just belore such marriage, the decree, however, being sent to her after it took place. The statute which may be said to sanction a subsequent marriage by a person whose husband or wile has absented himself or nerself for the space of five years app January, 1877, when the payments ceased; that he refuses to give up her private effects, that he owes her

In Marine Court, Chambers, before Judge Goepp, a somewhat unusual motion was heard vesterday in the case of Andrew J. Mellen. Mellen, it is alleged, has been indicted in the State of Pennsylvania both for larceny and receiving stolen goods. Upon these charges an application was made by the Pennsylvania Governor on the Gevernor of New York for the extradition of the accused, and the proper warrant for that purpose was issued. Before it was ready to be executed, however, a civil suit had been commenced against Mellen by Henry J. Sayres, in which an order of arrest Issued from the Marine Court, and under of arrest issued from the Marine Court, and under such order Mellen was arrested by the Sheriff and imprisoned in Lu tlow Street Jail. This arrest, as long as it held good, prevented the delivery of Mellen to the Pennsylvania authorities. The motion yesterday was to vacate this order of arrest so that Mellen might surrender to Pennsylvania justice, and was made in the interest of the government of that State by Messrs, Grant and Lydecker, of this city, and Assistant Corporation Gousei Loary. It was contended in favor of the motion that the suit of Sayers against the prisoner was not prosecuted in good faith, as with reasonable diligence a judgment might have been entered therein and execution issued, but such had not been done; that under such circumstances the Court should not allow its process to be used against the comity due the authority of a sister State and the warrant of the Governor of this State. If this suit, then there was nothing to prevent the order of arrest remaining in force lorever, and the Pennsylvania authorities should thus fail to get the accused at all. In opposition to the motion Mr. B. P. Kernan argued on behalf of the plaintiff in the civil suit that the action was prosecuted in good faith; that there had not been any unreasonable delay; that in any event the prisoner was the only one who could move to wacet the order for his arrest, and that until he saw fit to do so the Court should not interiore.

Judge Goepp took the papers, reserving his decision as to whether the prisoner shall be held to await civil justice in Pennsylvania.

DEGRADED FLATS. On April 14 last Miles Stafford was declared a bankrupt on the petition of a small portion of his creditors. Four months before such declaration he conveyed in good faith and for a valuable consideraas the Orleans Flats. Upon the ordinary order being issued from the court in bankruptcy, to take possession of the bankrupt's property, United States Marthat Pays took possession of the flats named as well as the property of Mr. Stafford. The owner of the dats immediately commenced a sult for trespass against Marshal Payn, laying her damages at \$20,000, in which suit the Sopreme Court issued a temporary injunction restraining the Marshal and his subordinates from interiering with the property. Accompanying this injunction was an order to the Marshal to show cause before the Court why it should not be continued during the pendency of the suit. In obsdience to this order the parties appeared before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the plaintiff being represented by Mr. N. Reeve and exJudge Fullerion, and the Marshal by Mr. C. M. Dickinson. Mr. Reeve, in addition to plaintiff scomplaint, in which she alleges absolute title to the property, read affidavits to the effect that since the 12th of last month the property has been guarded by from six to twelve of the Marshal's assistants, who occupied rooms there, played cards, smoked, drank, whistied, spat tobacco juice in the nails, and so degraded the premises generally that the tenants were becoming dissatisfied and leaving. After argument on the points of law by Messrs. Dickinson and Fullerton, Judge Westbrook granted plaintiff's motion for a continuance of the injunction. To-day the counsel takes his certified order, and the tenants will no doubt rejoice in the absence of their unwelcome visitors. mediately commenced a suit for trespass against

A LIFE INSURANCE DECISION. In the suit of Violetta A. Bedell against The North

American Life Insurance Company Chief Justice Daly rendered a decision in Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday, which affects not only it, but also the cases of Caritale against The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Ross and others against the same. The case came up on a motion to have the receiver of the

company appointed by Judge Landon made a party defendant in the action. In the pleadings in the case it was alleged that, in fixing the amount of reserve premiums and profits thereon, the company's officers had made a laise statement of the accrued premiums and profits, and thereby reduced the policies they took in exchange for oid policies, and that they are now scheming to turn over the business of the company to other companies that the profits of the company are really \$800,000, in which the plaintiff is interested and entitled to participate; that the company is about turning its business over to the Universal Life Insurance Company, in fraud of her right to participate in the profits. She asks an accounting of the profits of the company, an injunction restraining the company from parting with its business and compelling it to continue it. In granting the motion to make the receiver a party the Chief Justice holds that this suit differs from the one in which the Continental Insurance Company is defendant, since it does not seek to wind up the company, and therefore the opinion of Judge Westbrook in that case does not apply; that the receiver in this case is merely substituted for the company, and the whole effect of Landon's order is to sate also from a case of summary proceedings to wind up a corporation; that parties who have commenced soits cannot be restrained from prosecutings to wind up a corporation; that parties who have commenced soits cannot be restrained from prosecuting them and determining their rights, and any conflict of jurisdiction which may arise can be disposed of by the Court of Appeals. remiums and profits thereon, the company's officers

PREMATURELY FORECLOSED. Helen L. Gillender Asinari and several other parties Henry L. Volkening and others, to foreclose mortgages amounting to the sum of \$41,000 on properly situated An order was made in these cases extending the de standing such extension the plaintiffs entered judg-ment of foreclosure by uslault. The matter came up ment of foreclosure by delault. The matter came up yesterday before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, on a motion made by Messrs. John J. Reilly and Heary C. Dennison, of counsel for the defendants, to vacate the plaintiff, proceedings as being irregular. It was argued by Mr. Dennison that pending the order of Judge Barrett extending the time to answer no regular judgment could be entered. On the other hand it was contended for plaintiffs that, under the Code of Remedial Justice, the service of the order extending the time to answer was irregular in that it had not been served at the residence of one of the plaintiff's attorneys, and that because of such irregularity of service the defendant's time to answer had expired at the time of the entry of judgment. After hearing lengthy argument on the question of the regularity of the service of the extension order the Court took the papers, reserving a decision on the motion.

PADID TRANSIT PINANCES

The New Jersey Steel and Iron Company have brought a suit against the New York Elevated Railroad mpany to recover \$47,582 47 for iron work furnished by them. The defence is that the plaintiffs agreed to accept the notes of the company for the claim, but that they afterward rolused to accept the same. In an affidavit made by Edward Cooper, president of the plaintiff's company, be states that the defendants, plaintiff's company, he states that the defendants, though admitting the dobt, have failed to pay the same upon the ground of their inability to do so. He states further, that from statements made by their officers to the plaintiffs it appears that their property is mortisaged for \$1,750,000 and that their florting debt amounts to \$225,000, which they cannot pay, and the reason why they did not accept the notes offered is because the innorser, Mr. Fracy, whom they at the time supposed to be a wealthy man, has failed. There is also an affidavit made by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who states that he is a member of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., who act as agents for the plaintiffs' firm, in which affidavit similar allegations are made. The matter came before Judge Saniord, in the Superior Court, on a motion to remove the cause to the United States Circuit Court, and the plaintiffs contended that this was morely for delay. Judge Saniord grants the motion, saying that, although he has no doubt but that the delence is a sham, no is constrained to do so by act of Congress.

REFEREES' FEES.

There recently appeared in the HEBALD an account of an argument had before Judge J. F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in the suit of Charles Devlin against the Mayor, the full facts of which have already been published, on a motion to remove ex-Judge Leonard, the referee in the case. It remove ex-Judge Leonard, the referee in the case. It was claimed, as it will be remembered, that Mr. Bartlett refused to go on because the referee demanded \$5 an hour for his services, which is in excess of the statutory fee and which he refused to allow, but which, as he stated, the plaintiff had agreed to be responsible for. This, he contended, was irregular, and the question was left to Judge J. F. Daly, who yesterday rendered a lengthy and very elaborate opinion. Judge Daly, in his opinion, holds that no ground for making such an order is shown and denies the motion.

CASSIDY AND HIS CART James Cassidy is in trouble about his cart. Some of the people of Jersey City charge him with having practised false pretences in getting possession of it, as well as the horse that draws it, and the harness the horse wears. The matter was undergoing an examination be fore Justice Otterbourg, with a view of surrendering the accused to the Jersey authorities if the evidence susaccused to the Jersey authorities if the evidence sustained the charge. Colonel Spencer, the counsel of the prisoner, was progressing quite satisfactorily to himself in unwinding from around the case the auspicious circumstances which at first clung to it, when suidenly the authorities opened a requisition from Governor Robiuson large enough to make a shround for poor Cassidy. This charged him with conspiracy, and that being something new in the Colonel's position and quite uncommon in this State be had the accused remanded until Monday, so that it hasy be inquired whether he conspired against the cart, the government of New Jersey, Jersey justice or what.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES Judge Sanford yesterday granted a decree of divorce to the plaintiff in the divorce suit of Elizabeth Kiein

against Henry Klein, brought on the ground of adul-

In the divorce suit of Frances A. Moulton, plaintiff. against Gilman S. Moulton the Court has granted an order of discontinuance of the suit upon motion of the

plaintiff's attorneys. A motion was made before Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to confirm the report of the referee in the case of the Popular Life Insurance Company, the contents of which have already appeared in the HERALD. The decision was reserved, and a receiver will be appointed by the Court wher

the decision is rendered. In the suit of Lawyer Buckingham against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to

York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover damages for false imprisonment and assault at this hands of one of its employes, the particulars of which have already appeared in the Herado, the jury, before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday returned a verdict for the delendant. Owing to the late order of retrenchment in the United States District Attorney's office, Assistant District Attorney Mr. Frank W. Pullman sont in his resignation, which was accepted and will go into effect on the 1st prox. Mr. Pullman intends to enter upon a more active practice of his profession in this city. In the suit of Edward J. Brooks against the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company, Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, granted an attachment against the defendant as a foreign corporation.

Hoses, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, granted an attachment against the defendant as a foreign corporation.

Stephen Bateman, Jr., complains that Stephen H. Marvin's horses ran away from his livery stable, and, coliding with his wagon on the street, threw him out and injured him severely. He accordingly brought suit for \$5,000 damages, and the care was yesterday tried before Judge J. F. Daly in the Coort of Common Pleas. A sealed verdiet was ordered for this morning. In the Marine Court, before Judge Sheridan, yesterday a judgment was entered in favor of Frank S. Chanfrau, known as the "Mose" and "Sam" and other characters in comedy, against George Wood, late proprietor of Wood's Museum, now known as the Broadway Theatre. The suit was brought upon two checks alleged to have been given by Wood for sainty in 1876 for \$997. The defendant put in a general denial and a counter claim of \$175.

George S. Pike has sued Thomas McKee to recover \$5,000 for alleged slander. He says the defendant called him a third and said he could prove it. The defendant, in the answer, says that the plaintiff is a third; that he stole a bottle of liquor from Thomas Noian; that he stole a gold chain from a pawnbroker named Siberstein, and did divers other relocations acts, which he knows of and can prove. Judge Saaford, of the Superior Court, yesterday, upon a pplication, granted an extra allowance of \$50 to the defendant. Barbara Schreyer states her decased husband, Philip Schreyer, was formerly a member in good standing of the Normandie Unterstutzung Verein, a society formed for relieving sick and discressed members and their families. He died in May, 1876, and under the bylaws she, as his widow, claims to be entitled to receive \$100 from the seniety. In the measure Christine Brodie lays claim to the money as executrix and soile legates of the decased member, and the eventual to the who is entitled to the Mrs. Schreyer says that Miss Brodie days the vide of the decased who is entitled to a single proper to the worner of the wo refuse to pay it over to either of them until it is settled who is entitled to it. Mrs. Schreyer says that Miss Brodie does not claim to be the wife of the deceased, and under the bylaw of the society the widow only can receive the money, and she has accordingly brought suit against the president of the organization for its recovery. Judge J. F. Daly, in the Gourt of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an application to have the money deposited in Court to abise the event.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Carroll, &c.—Granted.

Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.—Denied, without costs.
Adams v. Halle.—Motion to continue injunction denied, with \$10 costs.
Cary vs. Fetter..—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM By Judge Van Brunt.

By Judge Donohue, va. Steinmetz and others.—Findings

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM. By Chief Judge Curtin.
Pike vs. McKie. - Allowance to delendant, \$50.

Ry Judge Sanford.

Ry Judge Sanford.

Rust vs. Hansett et al.—The payment by the defendant of the costs of appeal, nouvithatanding the protest, must be decided a waiver of any irregularity in the proceedings for their collection. Motion denied, without costs.

Turbul.

rithout costs.
Tuthill vs. Masters.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs.
Savage vs. Gehe et al.—Motion to continue injunction
sendente lite denied, with \$10 costs and preliminary pendente lite denied, with \$10 order vanated.

Kiein va. Klein.—Judgment of divorce, with \$10 costs, granted June 15, 1877, in favor of plaintiff.

The New Jersey Steel and Iron Company va The New York Rievated Railroad Company.—Motion spended.

New York Elevated Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

Savery et al. vs. Law.—Motion for judgment in favor of plaintiff granted.

Holmes vs. Bleecker,—Ordered on day calendar for Monday, June 18.

Watson vs. Mount.—Receiver's bond approved.

Linklater et al. vs. Spoiford et al.—Order granting plaintiff dive per cont extra allowance on amount awarded by referce.

Sanderson vs. Chateliler et al.—Default opened on terms.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.
Lohman vs. Lohman.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs to the plaintiff to abide event.
Flagg vs. McCaba.—Motion to require defendant to make his answer more definite and certain granted, with \$10 costs to the plaintiff to abide event.
Kay vs. Meyer.—Reference ordered.
By Judge J. F. Daly.
Maiter of Page.—Motion granted.
Schreyer vs. Kessier.—Motion to interplead granted.
Devin vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied. See opinion.

Kinzey vs. Kinzey. - Demurrer sustained, with costs.

See opinion.
Same vs. Same. — Motion for alimony and counsel's fee denied. See opinion.

By Chief Justice C. P. Daly.
Ross vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company. — Motion granted. See memorandum.

Bedeli vs. The North American Life Insurance Company. — Motion granted. See opinion.

MARINE COURT-CHAMBERS. By Judge Goepp.

Bonnett vs. Ross. — Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

Legneux vs. Feunerwick. — Motion for bill of par-

Legneux vs. Feinerwick. — Rosion for ticulars granted.

Munchan vs. Carr. — Motion granted.

Wilson vs. Yale; Fratt vs. Bishop; Graham vs. Ditmar; Same vs. Feterson; Rienert vs. Wirgart; The Easton National Bank vs. Gwynne; Vedder vs. Burns; Gifford vs. Richardson; Dalton vs. Hoffman. — Orders granted and filed.

Scheile vs. Peddie. — Motion to set aside service, &c.,

granted.

Schwarz vs. Oppoid.—Memorands for attorney.

McConville vs. Frankenberg.—Motion granted.

Roborts vs. Thacher.—Motion denied unless terms are compiled with.

GENERAL SESSIONS-PART 1 Before Judge Sutherland. HER FORTUNE AT STAKE.

Two sisters, calling themselve Amelia and Lizzie Schubart, both colored ladies, were anxious to have their destinies determined. In common with other great women of the present age they desired to ascercessful marriage or prosperous maidenhood. With this end in view they consulted Mrs. Armstrong. The lady motion of Mr. Rollins Amelia was need for trial on the charge of perjury, the prosecuting counsel at the same time helding in his hand the record of the conviction of the woman who proclaimed the ignorance of any previous trial in which she was concerned. Judge Sutherland granted the motion.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES. William Stephens, who gave his address as No. 3 Vandam street, assaulted and robbed Thomas McEnroe, No. 410 West Fifteenth street, taking from him a watch and \$10 in money. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

A BIGAMIST PUNISHED. A frowsy looking party, rejoicing in the name of arraigned at the bar charged with bigamy. It aparraigned at the bar charged with bigamy. It appeared that, forgetting his matrimonial obligations, the prisoner married Miss Baranoull on the 19th of May list, at St. Mark's place. It was subsequently discovered that Mr. Schiedenski had married a high in Posen, Germany. The prisoner, who was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, bore up pretty well and pleaded guity. Judge Sutherland sent him to the State Prison for eighteen mouths.

GENERAL SESSIONS-PART 2. Before Judge Gildersleeve. TOO FOND OF ART.

A young man named Barkey Renney, who described olf as a cierk, managed to obtain a picture from Mr. John A. Dingwall, No. 311 East Twellth street by means of faise representations. The picture was entitled "A Lady Feeding Birds." The prisoner, who pleaded guitty, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six mouths.

A FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE The case of William Brennon against Felix Duffy for talse imprisonment was tried yesterday, before Judge Neilson, in the Brooklyn City Court. It seems Judge Nellson, in the Brooklyn City Court. It seems that the liquor store of the defendant, corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, was entered and robbed not long since, and Mr. Duffy, suspecting William Brennon and a young man named Ryan of the robbery, caused their arrest. Nothing to implicate Brennon was found. He therefore brought the suit for false imprisonment. A verdict for the defendant was referred by the lary.

DAMAGES SIY CENTS

An action was brought before Justice Neilson, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday by William Ayres against Dr. Neison A. Baldwin, to recover \$1,000 damagainst Dr. Neison A. Baldwin, to recover \$1,000 damages for slander. It seems that the Doctor's colored servant informed his employer that the plaintiff, who was attending horses in the same stable in which the Doctor's were kept, was stealing Dr. Baldwin's oats and hay. The Doctor repeated the story in a Fauton street ice cream saloon, hence the suit. A verdict for six cents damages was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

COURT OF APPEALS

ALBANY, N. Y., June 15, 1877.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, present Hon. S. K. business was transacted:-

No. 31. Rutger B. Miller, Jr., appellant, va. Havilia Winchell, respondent. —Argued by R. B. Miller, Jr., for appellant and Joseph Benedict for respondent.

No. 18. Richard Francia and another, administrators, &c., respondents, va. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, appellant. —Argued by T. G. Fitch for appellant and R. H. Duell for respondents.

No. 74. The Frustees of Golumbia College, appellants, No. 74. The frustees of Golumbia College, appellants, va. Anna M. Lynch and others, respondents. —Argued by S. P. Nash for appellants and Samuel Hand for respondents.

ipondents. No. 24. Hannah Loder, administratrix, &c., respond-No. vs. Oscar Hatheld and another, appellants.—Sub-mitted by appellants; argued by E. Wells for respond-

ent.
No. 91. Rufus C. Prost, appellant, vs. The Yonkers
Savings Bank, respondent.—Passed.
No. 95. Hulda Rorschneider, appellant, vs. The
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, respondent.—

Passed.

OALENDAR.

The following is the day calcular for Monday, June 18:—Nos. 87, 89, 62, 51, 57, 59, 344 and 39.

A PAIR OF SWINDLERS CAUGHT.

Henry O. Baker, of No. 102 East Twenty-third street, preferred a charge against Frederick Sheridan and Joseph Smith for attempting to defraud his wife, Mrs. A. B. Baker, out of property valued at \$200 by means of a torged order. William Reilly was approached by the two men and induced to go to the house of Mrs. Baker and present the order. Mr. Baker happened to be at home, detected the forgery, and immediately went with the boy to have him point out the men who sent him. Sheridan and Smith were found in Madison square park and Officer Sevenson, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was called and he arrested them. They must precinct, was called and he arrested them. They were taken to Jefferson Market Police Court vesterday atternoon and Judge Wandell had committed them in default of \$2,000 bail each, when Detective Dorsey appeared upon the scene in company with a lad named Joseph Rice, who had been induced to part with a package containing a silk dress valued at \$50 on the 20th of May, which dress he was ordered to deliver to a Mrs. Plunkett at No. 553 Pacific street, Brooklyn, Joseph Rice was met at Catharine street ferry by a man who represented himself as being a sen of Mrs. Plunkett, to whom he gave up the aress. The boy, on being confronted with the prisoners, immediately identified Joseph Smith as the man to whom he had delivered Mrs. Plunkett's dress. Smith was held on a second charge of grand larceny in default of \$1,000 bail. be at home, detected the forgery, and immediately went

A SWINDLER OF THE POOR.

Alexander Grant, alias A. P. Green, was arrested yesterday on a charge of keeping an unlicensed intelligence office at No. 243 West Fourth street, The officers of the Ninth precinct say that Grant has been others of the Ninth precinct say that Grant has been swindling a number of unemployed people for months post on promises of obtaining situations for them. His method was to insert an advertisement in the morning papers, stating that he was able to procure all kinds of situations. The applicants went to the place designated in the advertisement, paid \$1 each for Mr. Grant's influence in their behalf, and when they called next day they discovered that he had moved and no tidings of him could be given, as he only renied the place for one day. Judga Wandell, before whom Grant was arrangues, held him in \$500 bail to answer. OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norz.-Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing.
Write on only one side of the paper.—En. HERALD.]

RIGHTH AVENUE ROWDIES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Why is that gang of loaters permitted to continue at
the corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-sixth street from six until cleven or twelve o'clock at night, much to the annoyance of respectable families? WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET.

A TRIRTY-RIGHTH STREET COMPLAINT TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Realth to the fearful stench which comes from the foot of West Thirty-eighth street, where they boil dead horses, dogs, &c. It is impossible for any person within a ball mile of the same to sit out of doors any length of time without getting a healache and feeling dizzy. I think that such a thing ought not to be allowed in a thickly populated district. FILAX.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Don't you think it is very inconsiderate on the part of the Normal College authorities, now that their re tations are finished and they have just passed through the taxing examinations, to compet the students to attend there daily and make the trip from the furthes corners of the city, in this not summer weather morely to drill them in a few songs wherewith to embelish commencement exercises? FRATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Can space be spared for a few more words on the up per berths of sleeping cars? No particular company was referred to in my first communication, but si a defeuder for the Pullman has turned up, and asserts "that as fast as possible the berths on their cars are being made secure," I would like to ask how, if this is the case, that on the morning of May 25 cleven sleep-ing cars rolled into the depot at Philadelphia from the West with no single upper berths in any of them pro-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Last year a deputation of citizens of the Nineteenth petition requesting that the fat rendering establish-ments at the foot of East Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-dith streets be declared a nulsance, as the smell therefrom is detrimental to bealth. Mr. Chandler, to whom the petition was handed, promised immediate relief; but, so far from giving it, new far rendering establishments have been erected, and the stench from them, especially on hot days, is worse than ever.

A NINETEENTH WARD CITIZEN.

THE CONEY ISLAND BAILBOAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I wish to call your attention to a petty swindle perpetrated by the Coney Island Railroad Company. Yesterday afternoon I purchased an excursion ticket to

Bath and return, paying twenty-eight cents for the Bath and return, paying twenty-eight cents for the same. One-half of this ticket was given for my passage to Bath, and, this morning, on my return the other half was relused by the conductor on the ground that the ticket was good only for the day on which it was issued. If I am not mistaken the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a ticket is good for any day and as long as the corporation issuing is in existence. I was compelled to pay the regular lare, fifteen cents, or be put off the train.

JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I would call the attention of the gentlemen who have so recently made the handsome women of New York a subject of investigation to the fact that they have entirely overlooked a very important class of New York young ladies, called the "middle class." These do not young ladies, called the "middle class." These do not live on Fifth or Madison avenue, neither do they attend many dinner parties or balls, consequently are not troubled with indigestion, nor are they those wno are obliged to labor for an existence, but enjoy happy homes with parents who give them all the comforts of life without its superfluities. These have time to cultivate both heart and mind, and among that class I would beg these gentlemen to look for mandsome, fresh and intelligent faces, before giving a hasty decision.

THE NEGLECTED.

POLICE JANISSARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--There would be fewer police outrages if the force had their pay cut down to \$13 per month, their livery and rations found by their masters, strict discipling enforced and their personality sunk. There are many noble fellows on the police, but they suffer from being confounded with the ignorant ruffians who have been promoted from the position of hod carrier, and where promoted from the position of hod carrier, and whese airs on their assumption of a uniform and \$1,200 a year are just those of the beggar on horseback.

If Officer Magrallaghan gets married or drunk or presented with a shield or transferred to another precinct he gets puffed in some of the papers, while the class he belongs to look with awe on the man raired above them. He becomes the demi-god of his beat. The small-boys play police man, and the women run to him with their squabbles as to a sort of preliminary magistrate or peripatetic cad. No wonder he thinks himself somebody of importance. Let him appear in public as X 204, and his precious personality ignored, while symptoms of "temper" in discharging his duty public as A 2014 and "temper" in discharging his duty while symptoms of "temper" in discharging his duty should be treated as a grave offence, and he might become as useful, obedient, dutiful and dispassionate at a soldier on guard or a London "bobby."

BISCIPLINE.

BACING BY THE HARLEM BOATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Notwithstanding the complaints heretofore made by citizens of Hariem against the recklessness of the pilots of the Morrisania and Harlem steamboats, by which the lives of hundreds have been put in jeopardy, we had a reputition of racing yesterday morning be-tween the Shady Side, of the Morrisania line, and the Sylvan Deli, of the Harlem line, on their twenty minutes past eight trip down. While both pilots are to be censured, yet the greater blame should be attached to the any kind of justification made chase after the Cell and crowded her persistently from the time the two boats left 120th street until within a short distance of Peck sirp landing. Both boats were very much crowded with passengers, and the signistate control of the Pell's machinery, which might have caused her to stop, would have resulted in a collision whereby serious consequences would have followed. Some of the passengers, although satisfied that the pilot of the Shady Side was the most to blame in imagarating the race, yet thought the Doll pilot should have slackened up and allowed the Shady Side to pass. This was expecting too much of human nature, for steamboat men are not in the habit of showing so much consideration either for their own lives or the lives of passengers, that is when a race such as I refer to can be indulged in.

G. any kind of justification made chase after the Cell and

CHEATING IN COAL TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I am glad to find the coal question sgitated in your columns and hope it will not be suffered to rest until a remedy is found for the fraud as now practised by many in the trade. I think it safe to say that fully one-third of the dealers in this and other cities join in g.ving short weight simply because the purchaser will not take the trouble to have his coal reweighed as the law allows him to require. He is so tickled by low chuts his eyes and goes to sleep with the idea that no one gives 2,009 pounds for a ton. I have no doubt that the poor of this city who so innocently think that they get their coal cheap because they pay a low price are paying more than the rich, who are shrewd enough to go to an honest dealer who is compelied to charge a little more or quit the business. Look at the short, low, narrow caris driveh through our streets, incapable of holding a ton, some with shifting side-boards to put on when they buy at some other yard, to be taken off before they deliver at the customer's door, in the meanwhile naving filled two or three sacks to be soid elsewhere. I think, as hinted by a previous complainant, that there ought to be some officer appointed by law to measure and confiscate the diminutive carts which now encumber our streets. It would create such a futter that the wheelwrights would be busy for "a spell" and our citizens "assonished beyond measure."

ANOTHER COAL DEALER. shuts his eyes and goes to sleep with the idea that no

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Comptroller Kelly was yesterday authorized to issue bonds for the Brooklyn Bridge to the amount of

Board of Apportsonment that they must procure the usual authority from the Supreme Court to secure land for building the new bridge across Harlem River at 138th street before bonds can be issued by the city

at 138th street before bonds can be issued by the city for tost purpose.

The following bonds were authorized to be issued at a meeting of the Board of Apportionment yesterday:—Croton main stock, \$50,000; assessment bonds for the improvement of Riversade avenue, \$20,000.

Eight temporary cierks in the Tax office were yesterday given leave of absence for three mouths, without salary for that time. This is another style of removal where no work is to be done during the summer months.

mosths.

Comptroller Kelly has been authorized to receive from the Night Reluge Association the sum of \$10,195 53, being the amount of the appropriation made to them by the Board of Apportionment and remaining unexpended by them.

LONG STRIKE.

The Six Months' Contest-The Coal Companies and Labor Unions.

LABOR IN ARMS AGAINST CAPITAL

The Outrages Committed in the Coal Regions in 1875.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 15, 1877. A little incident that occurred here the other day will illustrate, in a remarkable degree, the state of feeling which followed the long strike of 1574-75. Wednesday was the last visiting day but one that will be allowed to the iriends of the doomed Mollies in the jati at this place, and in consequence a sad procession weaded its way to the prison on that day. The father, Carroll and the old father and mother of Thomas Duffy were among the number. The interviews were affectencouragement could be spoken, and there was nothing left but a sad, sad parting. Mrs. Carroll bore up bravely under the depressing circumstances that surrounded her, but Mrs. Munly broke down completely. The elder Duffy, overcome with grief, and the poor old mother, trembling under her weight of woe and weeping bitter tears, slowly climbed the hill to the prison, and there occurred the scene to which I referred in the beginning of this letter. Shortly after his arrival in town the old man Duffy went to a hardware store and asked for a four-inch three-cornered file, but not being able to obtain the kind he wanted he left the store and wended his way to the jail. This circumstance being reported to the prison authorities the grief stricken old man was scarched, but no file or other implement by which escape could be effected was found. That this precaution was wise and necessary no one can deny, but it was not long until the most exaggerated stories were told in regard to it, and somewas inspired by a circumstance that was probably as parmiess in intention as in fact. Even now there is an ill defined fear existing in this community that an attempt at rescue will be made either before or at the by a recollection of the mysterious events which oc-curred in the coal regions during the long strike, from the threatening of John Taylor, inside foreman at the Richardson colliery, in December, 1874, to the murder of Yost, at Tamaqua, in July, 1875. The long strike of 1874-5 was an event which had

the most important consequences. It was undertaken at a time when business depression was universal and when it had become apparent that a fall in prices of all kinds was inevitable. The panic of 1873 had left the banks and the country prestrate. Some of the oldest fluancial and commercial houses in New York and England had failed. The suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. had been followed by the ruin of the Spragues, and so general had the disasters become that the newspapers had a standing head line, "Business Faitures," staring everybody out of countenance. It was only in the authracite regions that the depression was not felt, and there it had been evaded by ing up the price of coal. The markets were in the hands of the monopoly and the monopoly in turn was held in "the vise like grip of a midnight, dark lantern, murderous fraternity." In spite, howas an organization or as individuals, had nothing to do with the long strike, at least until it had been long in progress. Ill advised as it was, it was deliberately undertaken by the trade societies to force up wages at the very moment when it was apparent they must come down. It may have been started with the idea of holding their own against the combination and against circumstances, but whatever was the motive that led to its adoption, nothing could have occurred which the coal companies so ardently desired. They beld the market in "a vise-like grip," and all that they needed was a like hold upon the labor unions. This they could not fail to know that a long strike would give them, while the strikers never caught at the idea until it was too late, that such a measure would prove a powerful lever in holding the monopoly together. "Combined action on the part of the men," says Mr. Deweese in his book on the Molly Maguires, "induced combined action on the part of the whole body of anthracite producers. The strike extending throughout the whole region the rivalry of capital was at rest, and as no anthracite coal was shipped one section of the region had no advantage over the other." So necessary was this strike to the monopoly that the only wonder is that a conspiracy has not been shown to precipitate and continue it; but, however this may

enly wonder is that a conspiracy has not been shown to precipitate and continue it; but, however this may have been, it was in consequence of it that the "recign of terror" was begun and that the companies triumphed and labor was overcome.

The strike was begun at a time when the great body of workmen expected to be idle. Winter had set in and navigation was closed. The great markets bad been supplied with their winter stock of coal and there was no prospect of a great demand in the spring. In consequence of this state of affairs the first months of the strike were little more than a holiday season, Good humor prevailed everywhere and "outrages" were not contemplated. Toward spring, however, the contest became more carnest. The little stock of money hoarded by the miners, and even by the trade societies, was becoming exhausted. Other associations could afford little relief in consequence of the pressure of the times. Suffering began, and in some cases it was severely left. But the strike continued, Intense leeling began to manifest itself on both sides. The coal operators became firm as the strikers grew desperate. It was open war at last and outrages became of frequent occurrence. The "reign of terror" was inaugurated, and not only were workmen lorbidden to delve in the mines, but murders were committed, men were beaton and robbed in the streets and their own houses, the railroads were obstructed and barricaded, trains were thrown off the tracks and engines and carry, as well as to interjere with the ordinary course of industry, in all this McParian, the detective, figured conspicuously as McKenna, the "Molly," and succeeded in learning and laying bare the accrete of the Order.

M'Tablar, The Betrective, AS M'Kenna, The "Molly," and succeeded in learning and laying bare the accrete of the Order.

ceeded in learning and laying bare the accrets of the Order.

N'ARLAN, TRE BETKETIVE, AS K'KENNA, THE "MOLLY,"

It was a wild life which for two years and more this daring officer led among the reckless spirits of the coal regiona. Indeed, he had no sooner got off the cars in his assumed character than his adventures began. Entering a public house at Port Clinton to find lodgings for the night, he was uncerementously hustled into the street in a driving rain by the drunken landlord. "I geeps no writtes or shakedows for peobles like you," cried Horr Staub. "Ged out You wants der beds and der ments, don't yer Ord out der haus! Go makes your schleeps mit der bigs! Oud of dis place or mine Gott in himmel I gicks you right away oud!" There was no disobeying an invitation like this, and McKenna did as he was told. He had been mistaken for a tramp, but he was followed into the street by one of his own countrymen, who gave him the composition of the country men, who gave him the composition of the country men. The mine the kind of the country men, who gave him the constraints of his luture operations. This was in October, 1873, and the difficulties he met at the outset show how looks and diff-advendures and find an elegible locality for the he-dquarters of his luture operations. This was in October, 1873, and the difficulties he met at the outset show how looks and difficulties he met at the outset show how looks and difficulties he met at the outset show how looks and difficulties he met at the outset show how looks and difficulties he met at the outset show how looks and members of the Miners and Workinginen's Union, but the only opinion he succeeded in eliciting was that mining and railroading were dull and that money was very scares. From Port Clinton he went to Schujikill Haven, osiensibly in scaren of work, and encountered a few miners from the collieries shove, who how the proposition in second to the look of the look

Tel. An' my surrame, too, sir.
An' of you've latened to me sthrame,
I'd tell ye something new, sir.
In Cavan tewn, where we sat down,
'our I'ld hearts' I'mpure,
There's held requits an' unimunted yout's,
An' they've led by Molite Maguire.

Merits such as these could not fail to make an im-pression, and it was not long until Dormer said, "l'yo been thinkin' I'd zivo McKenna bere a loud letter to

Mike Lawler at Shenandoah, and it's my private opinion that if 'Muff' can't get him a job he may hunt the mines over all winter widout findin' one." All this only goes to prove how difficult it was to get work even a year before the strike, and it is little wonder that that event brought much suffering and a concomitant crop of outrages.

OUTRAGES DURING THE LONG STRIKE.

The list of these outrages perpetrated during the long strike is a starting one. Even before the strike had properly begun Forgman Taylor at Richardson coiliery had been warned to leave. On the 28th of December, 18t4, Mr. J. H. Olshamen, the superintendent of the Madanoy and Shamokin branch, had notice of the intended ceasation of work. During the mosth of January, 1875, three contractors at Preston collery, No. 2, were ordered to cease driving a tunnel. In February the outrages began to thecken. On the 18th a shall-frame at the West Norwegian shalt was destroyed by fire; on the 24th a mysterious life occurred at the Essat shalt; on the 25th the giant powder was burned at the Norwegian shalt, and on the 18th a tours was burned at Richardson collery. The list for Harch shurned at Richardson collery. The list for Harch shurned at Richardson collery, the substantial and the same shurned at the collery was besten, on the 20th a watchman at Elieworth Collery was besten, on the 20th a watchman at Richardson collery, on the 20th a watchman at Mine Hill Gap Collery was tied with a rope and beaten and his watch stoler; on the 20th the train employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Ashland were no lested, and the telegraph office at Locoust Sammid destroyed; on the same day thirty two londed cars were dumped on the track at Locust Gap and six at Excelsior, and at he telegraph office at Locoust Sammid destroyed; on the 28th the warehouse a train of 100 loaded cars was started down the grade and run off the track at the Reading Railroad train were stoned, and the Reading Railroad train were stoned at Locoust Gap, on the 28th the warehouse at S

dence of the striker's was broken, and from that time the strike as a strike was at an end.

SOME NATURAL DEDUCTIONS.

It can easily be understood from this simple narrative of facts, the relations of the coal and transportation companies to the mines and miners, the depressed condition of the country, the unnatural confidence in themselves among the operatives, mapired by the hold of the monopoly upon the markets, the existence of the machinery of the trade societies and the Order of Acciont Hibernians, the ambition of local politicians like John J. Stattery, "Mult" Lawler and Jack Keboc, and the natural instincts of a ferocious and semicivity and the natural instincts of a ferocious and semicivity and the natural instincts of a ferocious and semicivity and the natural instincts of a ferocious and semicivity and the natural instincts of a few would be feld responsible. This brings us back to the consideration of the men who are to be executed on next Thursday. "Yellow Jack" Dononne, who killed Morgan Powell in Carbon county, was asturally a murcerer, and if his crimes had no. been committed in the coal regions he would have been guilty of murder somewhere else. Alexander Campoell, who was convicted of complicity in the same offence and for the murder of John P. Jones, also was an ambitious local magnate, who talked blood and planned crime for his own advantage and advancement. His cupring is something that his looks lail to betray, and it is alleged that even the story he told to the Hexath correspondent in the jail at Mauch Chunk on Tuosday was a labrication intended to influence favorably the action of the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg to-morrow. In this connection I may say that I am in recept of the tollowing affidayit, prepared in reference to Camponically appeared before me, the undersigned, Cornellus

cept of the ionowing affidavit, prepared in reference to Campbell's allegation:—

Componeenth of Penneyleania, Carbon County, as:—Parsonally appeared before me, the undersigned, Gornelius Royer and Wittiam Couper, members of the coal and fros potice of the said county, and attendant upon the ja.l of the said county, located at sinuch Chuns, Fa., who, after being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that tony were each present at the sail gain of the 8th day of June, 1877, when it is alleged that an outrage was committed upon Accanage Campbell, a prisumer counting therein, that the report and stery, as published in the daily issue of the Naw York Heralth of the date of Thursday, June 14, 1877, that the said coal and from police designed the said Alexander Campbell from his cell into the year and tied his hands behind his back and knocked him down as been tim, is false and untrue in every particular; that all times the prisoner confined in the just and the control of the day of the county of the particular, that the said coal and control is prisoner at remark, and that the takes automent as published and a strong iendency to miscepescent the paid atthortion and is seriously calculated to prejudice the minute of the general public new that the cases of Alexander Campbell and others are finally to be heard for communition by the Board of Pardons at Harrisoner, on Saturday, June 16, COLENKIAUS BOYER,

Campbell's cunning well fitted him for a leader, but as a striker he never could have amounted to much, for even when he tried to work in the mines he was a nexpert at mining as McKenna. And it must not be forgotten that the murder of Jones, for which Campbell is to be executed, was in return for that of Yong and that Yost was murdered by McGehan and Boyin

FIGHTING A NUISANCE.

MEETING OF CITIZENS PROTESTING AGAINST

THE HUNTER'S POINT STENCHES. At a meeting of the citizens of New York, held a the Grand Union Rotel vesterday, R. R. Rice was called to the chair and J. L. Spofford was appointed

The object of the meeting as stated by the Chairman, was to take into consideration the prevalence of the nonome and unwholesome odors from Hunter's Point, which afflict the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the city above Fourteenth street These odora as was stated by the Chairman, have become so i tense and continuous that the comfort and health of the inhabitants of that portion of the city are seriously interfered with, and some redress in the matter ha become absolutely necessary, and it was time the citthe permanent abatement of the nusurance, as it seemed hopeless to expect any redress from the Legislature, although for the past two years unsuccessful efforts have

been made. BENATOR GERARD'S VIEWS. Senator Gerard was thereupon called upon for his views and experience in this matter. The Senator stated that the cre of the unfortunate denizens in question had been going on for a long time, and reminded him of the lable of the clown roaring to Hercules to get his wheel out of the mire, and the response of that demi-god that the "gods helped those who helped who had been so long under the terrible infliction of the Hunter's Point nuisances were now putting their shoulders to the wheel and taking some practical ac

be very effective. Last year a bill was passed to , third reading in the Lower House giving the New York Board of Health power in the premises to act as a board in the suppression of the nuisance by a special proceeding in the second Judicial Department. That bill was stopped by action of a powerful stink lobey from Hunter's Point. A similar bill by the action of the New York Senators this winter, was carried through the Senator this winter, was carried through the Senato on violent opposition from the Senators from Kings and Queens. That bill was also smothered in the Lower House by the same lobby. Senator Gerard further stated that he did not believe, as is ciaimed by some, that the present New York Board of Health, as successors of the Motropolitan Health Board, had any powers in the premises, inasmuch as by the New York charter of 1873 the metropolitan districts were abolished; although the Board, as such, never had been.

The speaker further stated that the remedy lay with the citizens themselves, every one making a common law right to make complaint for the abatement of the nuisance. Board of Health power in the premises to act as a

nuisance.

He also stated that there was a remedy afforded under chapter 415 of the laws of 1851, which he thought had nover been repealed. The speaker also read the report of the committee of the Assembly of last year

bad nover been repetited. The apsearer and reacting report of the committee of the Assembly of hast year decounting the nuisances.

After further remarks by other gentlemen, expressing themselves most strongly in the matter and pleaging their co-operation, Messra, H. H. Rice, William Libby, Jeremiah Miloank, William M. Pritchard, Joseph L. -podford, W. B. Garrison and Jackson S. Schuitz, of New York; and Thomas C. Smith, of Greenpoint, were appointed a committee to report at a future meeting to be called by the chair, as to further action.

Thomas B. Musgrave, of No. 535 Fifth avenue, was appointed treasurer to receive susceriptions to carry on the war, which now seems fairly initiated. The Treasurer has aiready prepared a subscription paper and a circular, which now seems fairly initiated. The Treasurer has aiready prepared a subscription paper and a circular, which now seems fairly initiated. The infected locality, which circular in light of the property of